

Such are the... England on... war... if we... in the... of... we are... of... the... Mr. Webster... the... of Henry Clay... the... of Texas... would never be... for a considerable number of the States... would forever oppose the annexation... and Mexico, governed by the councils of England, would never consent to it; and was not this pledge of Mr. Clay certain and reliable, he would never receive the support of the whigs of the North. Among the reasons urged by Mr. Clay against the annexation of Texas, are the legislative resolutions of Massachusetts and Vermont. Now on what grounds do these States oppose the annexation? Upon Abolition and anti-slavery grounds. Thus the Legislature of Massachusetts opposed the annexation of Texas, upon the ground, as set forth in their first set of resolutions, that it "strengthen and extend the evils of a system, slavery, which is unjust in itself, in striking contrast with the theory of our institutions, and condemned by the moral sentiment of mankind." Vermont, in her legislative resolutions, solemnly protests against the annexation of Texas in any form, and against the admission into this Union of any State whose Constitution tolerates domestic slavery, and "instructs her Senators to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia and in the Territories of the U. States."

HON. A. H. EVERETT'S LETTER.

We publish to day, a portion of a letter from the Hon. A. H. Everett, our former Minister to Spain, on the subject of Slavery and the Texas question. Mr. Everett has taken national views of those questions, and every voter in the U. S. should read his letter, and not view his arguments as Democratic or Whig, but look at the facts as stated by him, and draw their own conclusions, here is the letter; it was first published in the Democratic Review.

Mr. Everett is a northern man and a Democrat.

"The declaration made by the British Government, in the letter to Mr. Pakenham, that it is constantly exerting itself to procure the abolition of slavery in foreign countries, and will continue to employ all proper means for this purpose, however objectionable in form and substance, as an official communication to the government of a foreign slave-holding State—must, of course, for practical purposes, be interpreted by the act of the government that make it. If unaccompanied by any act, to which exception can justly be taken, it might be overlooked as a harmless piece of incivility. If accompanied, in our own case as those of other nations, by acts of a nature to endanger our internal tranquility, it must be as the expression of a policy which it is necessary for us to counteract by all fair and honorable means in our power. It is, therefore, of the highest importance to inquire what are, in fact, the means employed by Great Britain, in what Lord Aberdeen calls her "open and honest efforts to abolish slavery in foreign countries." In making this inquiry, it is necessary to take into view the proceedings of British subjects, whether acting as individuals or associations, as well as those of the British government; first, because they are among the most efficient forms in which Great Britain as a body politic acts upon this question; and, secondly, because the British Government makes itself indirectly responsible for these proceedings by giving them the sanction of its approbation in its official communications, and by placing the persons, most active in this way, in official stations of trust and confidence in slave-holding countries, as is seen in the appointment of Mr. David Turnbull to the place of British Consul and Superintendent of Colored Africans at the Havana, to which I shall have occasion to allude again. The means employed by Great Britain to interfere with foreign slaveholding, in the form of counsel and otherwise, so far as they are directed against the safety of herself, are of a general and indirect character. They consist in the following:—

First, in the appointment of agents to visit slave-holding States, and to exert their influence in favor of abolition. By giving a public and general sanction to the proceedings of the abolition societies, and by appointing their prominent members to places of trust and confidence in slave holding States, it affords them nearly all the aid in the way of authority and respectability, which they would derive from being conducted in the name of the government: while by throwing upon private associations the detail of the proceedings, it insures, morally speaking, the adoption of measures and circulation of publications, of which no government could, as such, venture to assume the responsibility. A large proportion of the lectures given, and publications issued, by the abolition societies, have a direct tendency to render the slaves discontented with their condition, and produce a state of mutual exasperation between them and their masters, which, carried to a certain extent, can only end in insurrection and blood. No Christian government would dare to sanction such proceedings directly; but by publicly giving a general approval to the acts of these societies, the British government virtually authorizes these most inflammatory publications, and while it avoids any official responsibility, is morally responsible for them, as much as if they were issued in its own name. That the governments of the slave holding States of this country do not consider this system of policy as consistent with their tranquillity and prosperity, is apparent from the fact that they have thought it necessary, for many years past, to prohibit the entrance into the territory within their jurisdiction of any publication in any way relating to slavery. Without questioning the entire sincerity of Lord Aberdeen in the opinion that the measures adopted and sanctioned by the British Government are consistent with the tranquillity and prosperity of foreign slave holding States, it is perhaps safe to assume that governments of such states are better informed and more clear-sighted upon the subject than that of Great Britain.

"But the natural results of the system of policy pursued by Great Britain are perhaps best tested by observing its practical operation in the quarters where it has been acted on with the least restraint, and for the greatest length of time. Although Lord Aberdeen represents the British government as seeking to effect the abolition of slavery throughout the world, their efforts have been directed with very different degrees of intensity to the different regions in which it exists. The slavery that prevails to an immense extent in their own East Indian possessions engages very little of their attention. In Turkey, Persia, Egypt, and various parts of Germany, where slaves abound, and where the British government habitually exercise, through their diplomatic agents, a powerful influence, we hear of no movements upon this subject. In the vast empire of Russia, where, out of sixty millions of inhabitants, from forty to fifty millions are slaves, the British diplomacy is as silent in regard to emancipation as the grave. Even in soliciting the Emperor to concur with them in endeavoring to prevent the annual exportation of a few thousand negroes into America, they carefully avoid the slightest suggestion as to the expediency of doing anything to better the condition of the forty or fifty millions of white slaves under his Imperial Majesty's own jurisdiction. The Spanish and Portuguese colonies in this part of the world, and United States of America, are the favorite fields for the exercise of British benevolence on this subject, and those to which it has been in practice, I believe, wholly confined. Of these the Island of Cuba is the one of which the history affords the best illustration of the subject for the present purpose. By examining the practical operation of the British system of policy in that beautiful region, we shall be able to judge with some degree of certainty, what it would be in others that are similarly situated, and how far the United States can, with safety to themselves, permit it to be carried into effect in their territory contiguous to the United States. In Cuba, the population is about 1,200,000, of whom 500,000 are slaves. The British government has been in the habit of sending agents to visit the island, and to exert their influence in favor of abolition. By giving a public and general sanction to the proceedings of the abolition societies, and by appointing their prominent members to places of trust and confidence in slave holding States, it affords them nearly all the aid in the way of authority and respectability, which they would derive from being conducted in the name of the government: while by throwing upon private associations the detail of the proceedings, it insures, morally speaking, the adoption of measures and circulation of publications, of which no government could, as such, venture to assume the responsibility. A large proportion of the lectures given, and publications issued, by the abolition societies, have a direct tendency to render the slaves discontented with their condition, and produce a state of mutual exasperation between them and their masters, which, carried to a certain extent, can only end in insurrection and blood. No Christian government would dare to sanction such proceedings directly; but by publicly giving a general approval to the acts of these societies, the British government virtually authorizes these most inflammatory publications, and while it avoids any official responsibility, is morally responsible for them, as much as if they were issued in its own name. That the governments of the slave holding States of this country do not consider this system of policy as consistent with their tranquillity and prosperity, is apparent from the fact that they have thought it necessary, for many years past, to prohibit the entrance into the territory within their jurisdiction of any publication in any way relating to slavery. Without questioning the entire sincerity of Lord Aberdeen in the opinion that the measures adopted and sanctioned by the British Government are consistent with the tranquillity and prosperity of foreign slave holding States, it is perhaps safe to assume that governments of such states are better informed and more clear-sighted upon the subject than that of Great Britain.

TOOMER & CO., Commission Merchants, 111 N. 3rd St. Phila. Pa. Agents for the sale of Colon goods to them. Sept. 11, 1844.

MASSON, MISS.
Saturday, October 12, 1844.
For President,
JAMES K. POLK,
Of Tennessee.
For Vice-President,
GEO. M. DALLAS,
Of Pennsylvania.
Democratic State Electors.
JOSEPH W. MATTHEWS,
of Marshall.
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
of Warren.
JOSEPH BELL,
of Winston.
H. S. FOOTE,
of Hinds.
ARTHUR FOX,
of Lawrence.
R. H. BOONE,
of Tishomingo.

Notice.
M. DOWLING is authorized to act as my agent during my absence.
Sept. 21, 1844—R. JACOBS.

**THIS IS THE COCK THAT CROWED IN THE MORN,
THAT FRIGHTENED THE COON, NOW ALL FORLORN.**



HURRAH FOR POLK AND DALLAS!!

Prospect of the "unterrified" looking up, up, up.

Truly the country's risin
To put down Clay and Frelinghuysen.
DELAWARE! All hail—the Democrats have carried the whig banner state of 1840. They have elected the Assessor by 51 majority, and 15 out of 27 Inspectors to manage the Presidential election.

Maryland, the Democrats of that gallant State, and city of monuments are on rising ground and fully determined to carry the State for Polk and Dallas in November. The whigs have succeeded in electing their Governor by 484 votes, but when we consider that they carried the State last February, 8 months ago, by 5000 majority, we are certain in one month more, they will overcome that and redeem that State from the deep disgrace of Federalism.

GEORGIA.
The Democrats have carried that State by Storm, and have completely put federalism, and the Yazoo fraud party, to rout. We are indebted to the Columbus Democrat, for the following slip:

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM GEORGIA.

The State carried by the Democrats in the popular vote by at least two, and probably nearly three thousand majorities.

We are indebted to the Columbus Georgia Times for a slip containing returns from all the counties in the State but 31. The result, so far as a DEMOCRATIC GAIN OF

A NETT DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY OF 1783, WHICH WILL GIVE THEM THE COUNTIES TO BE SEATED FOR 1845 TO 1847.

A large meeting of the Georgia Association of Noxious Quacks at the Court House, in the town of Macon, held on Saturday last. Dr. W. D. I. first addressed the meeting in a happy manner, and succeeded in calling the attention of the audience to a new now growing disease of the human system, purporting to be a new one of the most dangerous kind.

Democracy—Year
Gov. Polk's votes against other pensioners. Our object is to inform you that the 25 copies of the Jeffersonian, spoken of in your letter did not come to hand. What is the reason? A great many federal tracts from the Whig Congressional Executive Committee at Washington, containing as they say, Gov. Polk's votes against Revolutionary soldiers, came to hand for distribution. How is it that one class of papers can come in the mails when others are left out? The N. Y. Plebeian, an dem. has failed for four weeks in succession, whereas, the Semi Weekly Express comes regularly. How does that happen?

The Boston Atlas, whig, comes regularly; whereas the Nashville Union, dem. and Sober Second Thought, dem. came very irregularly. Will these democratic papers notice this irregularity? Are the Coons so badly scared and so sorely pressed that they intend to suppress democratic light? We ask the Jeffersonian to notice this matter.

J. NUNN, and others, Democratic Committee of Summerville

Resolved That a committee of five be appointed, who shall be to select five persons, to act as a vigilance committee at each precinct in the county, they are requested to report at a meeting of the Association.

The committee consist of the following gentlemen:
J. M. MARY
DR. W. D. I.
G. H. JONES
J. H. FLEMING
W. D. MARY

Resolved that a committee be appointed to distribute tickets to the persons, to act as a vigilance committee at each precinct in the county, they are requested to report at a meeting of the Association.

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